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that shown in the French original. The majority of the typographical errors are in Greek accents and breathings. Two errors of Legrand are repeated, viz., *Hermes*, 1900, p. 6239 (on p. 389), and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ for $\mu\eta$ in *Ar. Ach.* 112 quoted on p. 479. The slight importance of the things that are here criticized bears testimony to the high character of the translation.

The index compiled under the supervision of Professor Capps is a decided improvement on the French work which has none.

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Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities; Part I: Introductory; The Lithic Industries. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 60.) By W. H. HOLMES. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1919. xvii, 380 pp., 222 figs.

Until very recently the teaching of Anthropology in our universities has been severely handicapped by the lack of suitable textbooks on the American field. The literature of the subject was scattered among more or less obscure periodicals in the form of short and usually highly technical papers on limited subjects. The same lack faced the layman in any attempt to gain a general acquaintance with American archaeology and ethnology. Within the last decade, however, there have appeared numerous handbooks by recognized authorities, accurate and complete enough to be of much service to the professional anthropologist, yet also suited to the needs of the college student and the general reader. The latest of these is the work under review, which is the first volume of a series designed "to assemble and present the antiquities of the Continent in such a manner and order as to make them readily available to the student." Further additions to the series are to be devoted to stone implements, sculpture, pottery, architecture and other manifestations of aboriginal American technology.

The present volume is introductory. To quote from the preface: "it deals with the scope of archaeologic science, the character, extent, and classification of its subject matter, the progress of research; with the several important problems which present themselves for solution, including those of race-origin, migrations, culture evolution, and chronology; with the ethnic characterization areas; with the acquirement of the substances employed in the arts; and finally with the manipulation of stone."

After setting forth the aims and scope of Anthropology the author passes on to the question of the American race. It is shown that America can hardly have been the cradle of man-

kind, for no traces of geologically ancient man, such as have been found in many parts of the Old World, have ever come to light in the Western Hemisphere. The Indians, therefore, undoubtedly came from without; and, as the race is essentially a homogeneous one, does not show for example any signs of being a cross between any two of the great divisions of mankind such as white, yellow or black, it presumably came in from one direction. As the Indian race is physically most nearly allied to the peoples now inhabiting northeastern Asia, and as the most practical crossing-place between the Old and New Worlds is found at Bering Straits, the conclusion is that the Americas were peopled from that direction.

It is next shown that the incoming tribes must have been in a low state of culture because no other than primitive forms of native civilization have ever reached the shores of Bering Sea. Hence the great diversity of Indian cultures—ranging all the way from the lowest savagery in the case of the Seri of the Gulf of California to relatively high civilization among the Incas, Aztecs and Mayas—must have been produced after the arrival of the people in the Western Hemisphere. These and the multitude of intermediate cultures are of native growth uninfluenced, in all probability, from without.

At this point Professor HOLMES "hedges" a bit by pointing out a number of similarities between Old and New World cultures; and dwells rather too lovingly, it seems to the reviewer, upon the resemblances between the temples and sculptures of Central America and those of Cambodia, Java, and India. These particular resemblances are, of course, obvious and striking and have been used for many years by the romantic and unscientific as arguments for all sorts of theories as to prehistoric voyages and other improbable contacts. The analogies are, however, entirely superficial; this has been proved again and again, and it seems a pity that so persistent a popular fallacy should be given even negative encouragement by so prominent and, in other lines, so conservative an authority as Professor HOLMES.

On the question of the time of the advent of the Indians Professor HOLMES provides a very full discussion. He takes up and fully analyzes all the evidence which has so far been brought forward in support of the pre-glacial and glacial presence of man in America. The California finds, such as the famous "Calaveras skull"; the crude argillite implements from Trenton, N. J.; the "Lansing skull"; the South American pampas and cave discoveries, all of which have had in their day ardent supporters and wide newspaper publicity, are weighed one by one and found wanting in scientific conclusiveness. In this discussion Professor HOLMES is on very familiar ground, as he has for many years made it his particular task to investigate all finds attributed to early man in America. It must be admitted that

while he has been a harsh and at times even a seemingly biased critic of such finds, his position has been a sound one, and that the burden of proof still rests on the protagonists of early man. His conclusion is (p. 94) "that the continent was probably not reached and occupied until after the final retreat of the Glacial ice from middle North America."

In the second section of the book North, Middle and South America are divided into twenty-two geographic areas of "culture characterization." The archaeology of each one of these areas presents enough local peculiarities to separate it from its neighbors. The discussions of the areas are of necessity very brief, but enough data are given on the environment, resources and cultural characteristics of each to provide the general reader with a good bird's-eye view of the archaeology of the New World, and to supply the student or the curator with a very handy system of classification.

The third and fourth parts, comprising roughly the second half of the "Handbook," are devoted to a study of the acquisition of minerals by the Indians and the technique of their working of stone. In these sections Professor HOLMES, who is without doubt not only the dean but also the most profound student of technological Anthropology in the United States, has presented a wealth of information, a large part of it original. Of greatest interest are the descriptions of the quarries from which the aborigines extracted the hard stones for the manufacture of their arrow-points, knives and other chipped implements; the mines where they procured mica, native copper, turquoise and ochre-pigments; and the enormous works of the Central and South American peoples who cut the blocks of stone for their temples and monuments from the solid ledges. The vast extent of these undertakings, carried on without the use of explosives or even in most cases of metal tools, will prove a great surprise to the reader, and the numerous and very clear illustrations will serve to make the processes of work and the difficulties encountered by the workmen very graphic.

In the closing chapters are brought together all the available data on the actual manufacture of stone implements. In America alone has a stone age people survived to the present day, and this section is of particular value because it embodies so much material derived from observation, by the author and others, of actual work in stone as carried on by living Indians. There is also a mass of information gleaned from painstaking experiments in stone-working by Professor HOLMES himself. Archaeologists working in regions whose people have long since passed beyond the stone age will find in these chapters much to help them in interpreting the relics which they may uncover.

ALFRED V. KIDDER.